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- [redacted] there were six steam locomotive engines at the factory. The repair work on these engines was scheduled for completion [redacted] Informant was told that these engines can move a train 120 to 140 kilometers per hour.

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- 2 -

25X1A

7. During the Occupation, a large portion of the factory was used by the Germans for manufacture of munitions. This was discontinued with the Soviet occupation. In late May or early June 1951 ten crates of machinery of German make arrived in Rumania. With the arrival of these machines Soviet and Rumanian officers came to the factory and discussions were held in connection with the commencement of munitions manufacture in the "very near future".
8. The Iron and Steel Foundry known as ("Simer marsk") was begun two years ago and completed in July 1951. Informant stated that it poured 5,000 kilos of metal per day which was used for the Progresul production needs as well as for shipment to other factories.
9. The building housing the bronze foundry was begun in the Spring of 1950 and completed in April 1951. It poured 2,000 kilos of bronze daily, when materials were available. During the Spring of 1951 material for making bronze was unavailable. Workers came to the factory and sat idle until material was brought in.
10. Since March 1951, a hammer press has been under construction. It will have a pressure of 1500 kilos. Completion date was scheduled for August 1951. Two such hammer presses, each of 500 kilo pressure were in use during July 1951.
11. Two years ago, 2,000 observation towers each 20 meters in height were ordered. All were completed and delivered by March 1951. Atop each tower was a sentry box.
12. Until June, the Progresul factory was guarded by a guard unit of 82 men. These were relieved of guard duty with the exception of ten men who were kept on as doorkeepers. The remainder were absorbed into the work force of the factory. In their place were brought 50 Militia, who were armed with rifles. These guards slept, ate and trained at the factory, and received only a few hours each Sunday as free time. The Militia guards were not on the company payroll and their service in the Militia was equivalent to military service. All factory workers had to show their company identity cards upon entering; the cards were always closely inspected.
13. The factory's fire-fighting force consisted of 20 men. Equipment consisted of one small, two wheeled pump which was pushed by the fire brigade. This pump was attached to stationary pumps from which it drew water. Informant stated that the water situation at the factory was almost critical at times. Since it was not connected to the Braila water works, the factory depended for all its needs (drinking supply, manufacturing requirement, fire pumps) on one well from which water was pumped by an electric engine.
14. Electricity was also inadequate. The acquisition of additional equipment placed a heavy tax on the available current drawn from the Braila power station. The factory also had to draw on the Galati power plant. The city of Braila utilized both alternating and direct current, whereas the factory needs were only alternating current. The factory had no power plant of its own.
15. The Cooperative Marine factory was located near a flour mill formerly owned by a Greek repatriate. Since the beginning of 1951, the factory was engaged to construct 1,000 petroleum tanks for the Soviets. To date, 400 have been delivered; a shortage of rivets has slowed up work on the remainder.
16. A strike occurred at the large Grivita factory, just outside Bucharest, which employed 10,000 workers. Informant learned from an acquaintance that the workers struck in April 1951 for high wages and for more and better food. The living conditions of the workers were described as deplorable and it was more or less compulsory that workers live on the factory site. When the strike was called, Rumanian troops were called to the scene and ordered to fire on the strikers if they did not return to work. Rumanian soldiers refused to fire and, instead, threw down their guns. Soviet troops were then rushed to the scene. These readily fired on the strikers, killing between 100 and 150 workers. The strikers thereupon returned to work.

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25X1A

- 3 -

25X1

17. [] on each street corner in Braila, pipes one meter long, hollow, and one inch in diameter, were placed in the ground vertically, the top flush with the sidewalk. Informant did not know why these were emplaced.
18. The workers' homes in the sector of Braila known as Brailita were wired for loudspeakers in June 1951. A speaker was, reportedly, to be placed in each home. Informant was told workers would be able to hear only the city station. There were approximately 2,000 workers living in Brailita. No other section of the city had these radios.
19. During the past two years, electric current has been supplied to the towns of Viziru, Insurati and Volea Canepa. The power station had a 200 horsepower fuel oil engine, which manufactured current of 110 volts.
20. In Galati, persons who had been engaged in making oilcloth coverings for artillery guns during the past three years were currently engaged in making camouflage nets in three sizes: ten meters by ten meters; five meters by two meters; and eight meters by two meters. Workers told informant these would be used to camouflage airplanes.
21. Until four months ago, factory Progresul used an old air raid siren for calling workers to work. This has been discontinued and a new whistle installed, so that workers would know the difference between a true air raid signal and the factory whistle.
22. Bread rationing has been liberalized as of 1 August 1951. Black bread was obtainable prior to August in quantities of one quarter kilo per day (14 lei per kilo); later bread was sold on the open market in unlimited quantity at 40 lei per kilo. White bread has been available since the beginning of the year at 104 lei per kilo.

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